THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

PRICE 6 CTS. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22, 1832. NO. 268

THE GIPSY KING.

SUNG FOR THE KING OF THE GIPSIES, CHARLES LEE,

Who died in a tent near Lewes, August 16, 1832, aged 74. He was buried in St. Ann's Churchyard, in presence of a thousand spectators.

Hurrah!—hurrah!—pile up the mould:
The Sun will gild its sod—
The flam—the thrummer's peace and tan
The Gipsy's idol God!—
O'er field and fen—by waste and wild,
He watch'd in glory—free,
To worship at that gorgeous shrine
The spirit of the skies.

No brick-built dwelling caged him in;
No lord roof of slate;
High o'er his couch the vault of Heaven
In star-bright splendor shone!
The running leaves still murmur'd there;
The rambling woodbine flower
Its twilight breath, exhal'd to cheer
The outcast's desert bower!

To him the forest's pathless depths
Their mossiest caves reveal'd;
To him, fair Nature's hand bequeath'd
Her flute of flood and field;—
The flower, the root, the beast, the bird,
All living things dough'd
To feed his courage, or delight
The gaze of human kind!

The pencil'd wood-flower, fair and frail,
The squirrel's cunning nest,—
The granite throne, with lichens wild,
In lavish nature dress'd;—
Sweet violets bedded in their leaves,
The first soft pledge of Spring;—
Each wave in the gipsy's Heaven's own hand
Shed on the Gipsy King!

The snow-drop glistening in the wood,
The crowsfoot on the lea,
Their gold and silver cups pour'd forth
To store his treasury;
The springy moss, by fairies spread,
His virgin couch made;
His canopy shot up amid
The lime-tree's emerald shade.

Buck,—pheasant,—hare,—some lordly park
Still yielded to his bow
And fling for his winter warmth,
And forage for his beast.
Happier than Herald-blazon'd Kings,
The monarch of the moor,
He lavied taxes from the rich—
They wring them from the poor!

With glad—warm laugh, and incense call'd
From from the beanfield's breath;
And matin lark,—and vesper thrush,
And honey-hoarded heath,—
Almost beyond the time of boroughs,
Fann'd by the wild bird's wing;
Of all the potentates on earth,
Hail to the GIPSEY KING!

THE EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

ST. L. S.

Where are they bound, those gallant ships,
That here at anchor lie,
Now quiet as the birds that sleep
Beneath a summer sky.
Their white wings droop, their shadows sweep,
Unbroken o'er the deep,
As if the airy elements
Had their own hour of sleep.

Some sail to east, and some go west,
Some to the Indian isles,
Where Spring is lavish of her bloom,
And Summer of her smiles,
And some will seek the latitudes
Where northern breezes blow,
And Winter builds a kingdom of ice
Upon a world of snow.
Some will come back with plume and pearl,
The altar and the gem;
Little do the gay wearers think
How brave men toil for them.
The product of far distant lands,
Nursed by far distant skies,
Are here the triumph and reward
Of human enterprise.
Amid the ships that bear around
The wealth of hall the world,
Are those that, for the good of mankind,
Have just their sails unfurled.
Freighted with goods that new-found climes
May envy English skill,
They bear no thunders o'er the deep
To work our nation's will.
In peace they go, with pious intent,
And with the noble aim—
Barbaric hordes to civilize,
By traffic to reclaim.
They go for knowledge, and in hope
Such knowledge may avail
To draw the savage and unknown
Within the social pale.
A deep and ardent sympathy
The heart has with the bold;
The cheek is flushed, the eye is bright,
Wherein their deeds are told:
We half forget the conqueror's crime
In honor of his bravery,
And raise the banner and the arch,
Although upon the grave.
But here the danger and the toil
Of no false light have need,
Though courage, and though constancy
Deserve the highest meed.
The dreary day, 'mid trackless wood,
The lon at their side—
The gloomy night, when rocks and foes
Were on the faithless tide.
'Mid slavery, suffering, deserts, death,
It has been theirs to roam,
Led onward by that general thought,
"What will they say at home?"
Science, thy own adventurers
Again are on their way;
And but for thy most glorious hopes,
What were our mental day?
Sail on, proud bark, a lofty aim
It was that freighted thee;
And for their sake who tread thy decks,
God speed thee o'er the sea!

THE OUTSIDE PASSENGER.

Far better, by a clean fire-side,
To take our station, snug and warm,
Than an October night "to bide
The pelting of the pitiless storm."

Hard is his fate who rides without,
Unable from his post to stir,
With dew-drop dangling from his snout—
A shivering Outside Passenger!

Alas! 'tis useless to complain,
Or tie a wipe beneath his chin—
'Tis slight defence against the rain,
Without an upper Benjamin.

No doubt the shower may lay the dust;
And the fast coaches beat the Rocket!
But that he hardly not deems it right
His gl rvices hand as empty pocket.

"Vel, hang it! 'tis no use to fret;
I never know'd such rain as this is;
If I had thought I'd get so vet,
I never would have left my missis.

"And this here love begins to strike:
Its the next lash crib as we come at,
Pull up your cattle, for I'd like
To have a little drop of summat.

"Coachee, my lad! you makes 'em go,
And in their paces trot together,
But be so good as let me know
Vat's your opinion of the weather.

"The clouds are looking very black,
And I am an unlucky feller,
For vater's trickling down my back
From that are gentleman's umbrellar.

"Coachee, on such a night as this,
So very wet and wery raw,
It vould'nt be at all amiss
To let us have a cup of straw.

"Ta vell with folks vat get inside,
And never feel the rain that's pouring;
Drench'd, like drown'd puppies, ve must ride,
While 't their corner they are snoring.

"Tis precious hard to go so far
Without one single steering cup;
Coachee! I think I need a star—
I hopes as how it's clearing up.

"Ven next on such a night you go,
I'll take good vay to find it out,
For, dash my vig! from top to toe
I hav'nt von dry rag about me."

SELECT TALES.

MATCH-MAKING, A SKETCH.

BY MISS MITFORD.

Many years ago, a family of the name of Leslie came to reside in a thickly peopled country neighborhood, about forty miles from the metropolis; and being persons thoroughly *comme il faut*, who had taken, on a long lease, the commodious and creditable mansion called Hallenden Hall, with its large park-like paddock, its gardens, green-house, conservatories, and so forth,—and who evidently intended to live in a style suited to their habitation,—were immediately visited by the inmates of all the courts, manors, parks, places, lodges, and cottages within reach.

Mr. Leslie was, as was soon discovered, a man of ancient family and good estate, who had left his own county on the loss of a contested election, or some such cause of disgust, and had passed the last few years in London for the education of his daughters. He was also that exceedingly acceptable and somewhat rare thing, a widower, handsome, agreeable, and clever, and a little quaint, and making his conversation tell as much by a certain off-handedness of phrase and manner, as by the shrewdness of his observations, and his extensive knowledge of life and society. He had also, besides his pleasantry and good humor, another prime requisite for country popularity: although greatly above the general run of his neighbors in intellect, he much recalled them in his tastes—loved shooting, fishing, and hunting in the morning; liked good dinners, good wine, and a snug rubber at night; farmed with rather more loss of money than usually befalls a gentleman; was a staunch partizan at vestries and turnpike meetings; a keen politician at the reading-room and the club; frequented races and coursing meetings; had a fancy for the more business-like parties of quarter sessions and grand juries; accepted a lieutenancy in the troop of yeomanry cavalry, and actually served on churchwardens during the second year of his residence in the parish. At a word, he was an active stirring, bustling personage, whose life of mind and thorough unaffectedness made him universally acceptable to rich and poor. At first sight there was a homeliness about him, a carelessness of appearance and absence of pretension, which rather troubled his more ceremonious neighbors; but a gentleman was so evident in all that he said or did, in tone and accent, act and word, that his little peculiarities were speedily forgotten, or only remembered to make him still more cordially liked.

If Mr. Leslie erred on the side of unpretendingness, his wife took good care to follow his example: she had pretensions enough of all sorts to have set up twenty fine ladies and half a dozen fine households, but she was the idolized rank in her own family, she had seen too much of its disadvantages when allied with poverty, to set a strong preference to wealth in the great pursuit of husband-hunting. She would, to be sure, have had no objection to an affluent peer for a son-in-law, had such a thing offered; but as the commodity, not too common any where, was particularly scarce in our country, she wisely addressed herself to the higher order of country squires, men of acres who inherited large territories and fine places, or men of money who came by purchase into similar possessions, and their immediate heirs, the younger brothers of the nobility, in common with all other younger brothers, unsought and uncared for.

Except in the grand matters of pedigrees and match-making, my good friend Mrs. Leslie was a sufficiently common person; rather vulgar and dowdy in the morning; when, like many country gentlewomen of her age and class, she made ample allowance for unnecessary finery by more unnecessary stinginess, and trotted about the place in an old brown stuff gown, much resembling the garment called a Joseph, worn by our great-grandmothers, surmounted by a weather-beaten straw-bonnet, and a sun-burnt lay-wig; and particularly stately in an evening, when silks, and satins, made after the newest fashion, rape radiant with flowers, hats waving with feathers, chandelier ear-rings, and an ermine-lined cloak, the costly gift of a diplomatic relation—O! My cousin, the envoy, I used in her youth to say, to enter the country converted her at a stroke into a chaperon of the very first water.

Her daughters, Barbara and Annabella, were pretty girls enough, and, what was better, were both free from that last Nature, in their case, only been allowed fair play. As it was, they had been laced and braced, and drilled and starved, and kept from the touch of sun or air, or fire, until they had become too slender, too upright, too delicate, both in figure and complexion. To my eye they always looked as if they were intended to have been pluingers and lilies of the valley, to owe their cheeks, more spring and vigor in their motions, more of health and life about them, poor things! Nevertheless, they were prettyish girls, with fine hair fine eyes, fine teeth, and a fair proportion of native good humor, which, by great luck, their preposterous education had not been able to eradiate.

Certainly, if an injudicious education could have spoilt young persons naturally well tempered and well disposed, these poor girls would have sunk under its evil influence. From seven years old to seventeen, they had been taught, learnt, and practised what they could have played without ear, sung without voice, and drawn without eye, against any misses of their inches in the country. Never were accomplishments more thoroughly trasersed. Barbara, with the assistance of young-lady-inquities of the organ, the piano, the harp, and the guitar, distended her little cheeks like a trumpeter, by blowing the flute and the bugle; whilst her sister, who had not breath for the wind instruments, encroached in a different way on the musical prerogative of a man, by playing most outrageously on the fiddle—a female Paganini!

They painted in all sorts of styles, from 'the human face divine,' in oils, crayons, and miniatures, down to birds and butterflies, and were known through a long series of exhibition rooms; the walls were hung with their figures and landscapes, the tables covered with their sketches; you saw upon their performances in the shape of chair cushions, and trod on them in the form of ottomans. A family likeness reigned throughout these productions. Various in style, but alike in badness, all were distinguished by the same uniform unsuccess. Nor did they confine their attempts to the fine arts. There was no end to their misdoings. They japanned boxes, embroidered work-bags, gilded pasteboard-constructed pincushions, bound books, and made shoes. For universality the admirable Crichton was a joke to them. There was nothing in which they had not failed.

During one winter (and winter is the season of a country belle) Mrs. Leslie traded upon her daughter's accomplishments. Every morning visit was an exhibition, every dinner party a concert, and the unlucky assistants looked, listened, yawned, and lied, and got away as soon as possible, according to the most approved fashion in such cases. Half-a-year's experience, however, convinced the prudent mamma, that acquirements alone would not suffice for her purpose; and having obtained for the Miss Leslies, the desirable reputation of being the most accomplished young ladies in the neighborhood, she relinquished the proud, but unprofitable pleasure of exhibition, and briefly addressed herself to the more hopeful task of humoring the fancies and flattering the vanity of others.

In this pursuit she displayed a degree of zeal, perseverance, and resource, worthy of a better cause. Not a bachelor of fortune within twenty miles, but Mrs. Leslie took care to be informed of his tastes and habits, and whether one or other of her daughters had his notice, after the manner most likely to attract his attention and fall in with his ways. Thus for a whole season, Bah (in spite of the danger to her complexion) hunted with the Cupely hounds, riding and fencing in admiration, not in chase of the fox, poor girl, for which she cared as little as any she in Christendom, but for which, if it might be, their eminent and wealthy friend, Sir Thomas Copely,—who, after all, governed by that law of contrast, which so often presides over the connubial destiny, married a town beauty, who never mounted a horse in her life, and would faint at the notion of leaping a five-barred gate; whilst Annabella, with equal disregard to her looks, was out to feed poultry, milk cows, make butter, and walk over field and meadow with Squire Thornhill, an agriculturist of the old school, who declared that his wife should understand the conduct of a farm, as well as of a house lodges, and was very angry with her for not doing so

In vain have these compacts been entered into. Under the name they have power to try and punish treason, but where they say that no power to pass bills of attainder, or ex post facto laws, shall be passed, no power to pass bills of attainder, or ex post facto laws, shall be passed, they have proven into existence a power, that has been exercised to the destruction of the liberties and lives of the people of the several States. In vain have they said that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, they have by their own authority, made religious tests necessary. In vain have they said that the people of the several States shall have the right peaceably to assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances, they have by their own authority, with defined powers, created a government whose very essence is to deny the exercise of this right. When they were called on to exercise the delegated power, they have done it in open violation of their own constitution. Whether this violation of their constitution was the result of wilful and intended usurpation, or of ignorance, is a question which we do not propose, in that the answer to it can in no way affect the present case. It is true, they are invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding upon these questions according to their sound discretion. Congress is composed of the Representatives of all the States, and of all the people of the United States; and WE, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly and carefully withheld any power, have, in their unequal operation; although it is impossible from the nature of things that they should be equal—and have denied to the States, power which rightfully belongs to them, and which they should have reserved, although that disposition has not been declared.

This is the plain meaning of the Ordinance in relation to the tariff, and adopts for alleged unconstitutionality. It does not stop there. It repeals in express terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and gives to the State Courts the right to decide on the laws alleged to be unconstitutional. The constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States; forces judges and jurors, when they conflict with each other, to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even authorizes a posse to assist in enforcing relief. The Ordinance declares that no such power shall be allowed for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Ordinance declares there shall be no appeal; makes it penal in any person to attempt to take it; forces judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even makes it penal in a senator or representative, for taking the oath of office, to refuse to perform it. It further declares that it shall be unlawful for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

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Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is *solemnly abrogated by the same authority.*

On such expositions and reasonings, the Ordinance grounds its right to secession. Is this a right in fact? Is it one of the laws it complains of, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt is made to execute them.

The constitution of the United States, then, forms a government, not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the states, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the states: they retained all the power they did not grant. But they, by adopting it, have created a national government, possessing the powers granted it by the constitution, and which can act directly on the people. The states have expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other states a single nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an "offence against the laws," and such is the position in which a state may at pleasure secede from the union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justifiable by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assent a right, but would pause before they made a revolution or incur the *penalties* consequent on a failure.

Because the union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it: but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or bonding obligation. It may by its terms have a clause making any of the parties free to act as they may not. If it contains no such clause, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt: if it have a sanction, then the breach of the compact is subject to the implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it can only be enforced by war, and is, therefore, rarely entered into. A compact between nations is obligatory to the extent of its express stipulations, and no further. Our system has a higher character than that of treaty, for the citizen of each state has a direct interest in the preservation of the union, and therefore the government in its appropriate sphere acts directly on him, and not on the states. Treason is therefore expressly defined by the constitution, and limited to acts committed by the individual, and not by the state—no expression even could be used more distinctly indicating the character of our government. But there is no constitutional right to resist the laws fairly passed by a majority of the people. Such a principle would be inconsistent with the idea of a government, and the reason why the power of declaring war is given to Congress, which is chosen directly by the people, is clearly that war should not be declared but by the will of a majority. Treason may be defined, then, as the overt act of levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, unless the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court, can be produced.

But the people of one state do not owe allegiance to another state, and hence any intermeddling with the relations subsisting between the citizens of one state and those of another is unjustifiable interference. Carrying on correspondences and exchanging mutual good offices with the citizens of a neighboring state is not treason. Acts which in foreign countries are held treasonable against the government, are not treason in this country. Conspiracy to subvert the government, unless combined with an overt act of treason or inciting to rebellion, is not treason; and hence corresponding with foreigners, and inciting them to invade the country, is not treason. In fact, treason is confined to the two cases of actual enmity exhibited in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and combining or conspiring with him to betray. Hence the general laws of war joined to the general laws of treason, constitute our code, and not the law of England directly. The framers of the constitution found these laws definite, and they employed the words in which they were expressed in the English statutes, well knowing that the meaning which had been affixed to them was the true one. It was evident that no other definition would be adequate to the protection of life. Hence, from the earliest history of England down to the present day, treason has been confined to the two cases mentioned in the constitution, with the exception of the law of Henry VIII., and the statute of Philip and Mary, which were limited to the reign in which they were passed. The framers of the constitution, therefore, doubtless meant to limit treason to the two cases which had been settled to be treason for centuries, and to which the people had become accustomed, and not to give it a vague meaning, to be defined by Congress, according to circumstances.

Our peculiar relations to the states constitute another ground of objection to the doctrine of secession. Citizens of the United States who reside in the states seceding, hold property, and large debts are due to citizens of other states. Will not the latter have a right to enforce their claims? Have they not a right to have the laws executed, and the moneys collected which were pledged for the payment? Surely they have, and the states cannot secede in such a manner as to destroy the obligation of others. This is fully admitted by the seceding states, and provision is made for it in their ordinances. But how can this be done? Clearly only by the exercise of the power of the general government within the limits of those states. How else could the duties be collected, or property seized for debts? Congress have given the power to the President to use the army and navy to enforce the laws. But this power cannot be used in a state, except by the consent of its government, or by a special law. Can it be supposed that a state will consent to the use of force by the government against herself, or that Congress will pass such a law? To do so would be to force the state to pay the duties imposed by the general government on imports not consumed by her own citizens, for the benefit of her sister states. To do so would be to compel her citizens to pay taxes, amounting to many millions of dollars, which are not demanded by any public necessity. To do so would be contrary to the first principles of our system, that taxation and representation should go together, and would be a gross violation of the fundamental principle of our government, that no power should be exercised without the consent of the people. In short, to force a state to pay duties, imposed for the benefit of other states, and not for her own, would be to violate the principles of our revolution. It involves the contradiction of magnifying the power of the states, by asserting a power to coerce them, and of destroying their power by the exercise of that power.

Our political system is filled with anomalies, but this is the greatest of all. It would be perfect in theory, and the most beautiful system ever devised by the wit of man, did it not involve this contradiction in practice. Two sovereign powers cannot co-exist within the same limits. Secession, therefore, since it implies the existence of sovereignty in a state, is inconsistent with the existence of sovereignty in the United States. It is a solecism, involving the contradiction of two ideas which cannot co-exist, and has therefore no meaning. Our system presents no anomaly like that of two sovereign powers residing in the same place, having co-extensive authority. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justifiable by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assent a right, but would pause before they made a revolution or incur the *penalties* consequent on a failure.

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The Paper (from steamboat) to be sold every Saturday by J. F. Cole, corner of South and Second Streets; T. & Jones, 139 Market Street; A.D. Torr, No. 207 S. Fifth st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.

E. A. Wetmore, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

☞ For general agent list, see fourth page.

UNION OF THE EVENING POST AND BULLETIN.

On the first Saturday in January 1833, the BULLETIN will be united with Brannan's SATURDAY EVENING POST. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and, determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Atwood for the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully trusts will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding *fourteen thousand*.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the *Saturday Evening Post & Bulletin*, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth sheet* will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fireside circle—and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early, *accompanied by the cash* for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive *the good and punctual subscribers*. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all and any in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received*; but if not paid *within six* months from the annual commencement, $2,50 will be *required*—if not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted* on, and *compulsory* measures adopted towards delinquents—$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but no longer.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

☞ PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS *who give the above notice three insertions before February* 1*st* 1833, *will be entitled to the Post & Bulletin for one year, if they requested to mark the advertisement in papers directed to the publisher, S. C. Atkinson. Subscribers to the Bulletin who do not wish to receive the united paper will please give early information. If this notice is delayed, it will be understood that they wish to be considered subscribers for at least one year.*

☞ The several favors from Aurora, N. Y. have been received, and will not be overlooked.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

At Mr. McKewan's fancy establishment, No. 66 Chesnut street, there is to be found as large a variety of articles in the *literary* way, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts, as in any other establishment in the city. His collection of the various Annuals embraces all the English productions, many of which are rich and rare beyond description. Besides these (which are particularly described in our advertising columns) his windows exhibit an almost endless assortment of exquisite engravings, in which the most fastidious taste cannot fail to find something as an offering. We invite our friends to give this establishment a call.

"Match Making, with other Tales," from the press of Carey & Hart, has been published within a few days. The tales are written by Mrs. Opie, Miss Mitford, Miss Landon, Ritchie, Hall, Conway, &c. The story of "Poor Rosalie," by Mrs. Opie, is a narrative of very great interest, and is said to be founded on events which really occurred. The leading tale, "Match Making," will be found on our first page, and may be regarded as a favorable specimen of the two volumes. They will be found very suitable as presents for the coming holidays.

HENRY MASTERTON, or the Adventures of a Young Cavalier, by the author of Richelieu, De L'Orme, Philip Augustus, &c. New York, Harpers.

We find on our table a second edition of this interesting work which the publishers have added to their valuable Library of Select Novels. Commendation from us will be deemed entirely superfluous by those who have read any one of the latter works from the prolific pen of Mr. James; than whom, no writer of the present age is more worthy of becoming the successor of Sir Walter Scott, in the department of historic romance. Indeed we are borne out in the assertion by the very general way we have consulted on the subject, that the history of the Cavaliers, the horrors of civil war, the contest between religious and loyal fanatics, the manners and real romance of the age in which the regicidal tragedy was acted, could not have fallen into better hands. We earnestly commend the work to the perusal of our friends.

The first trip on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, across from Amboy to the Delaware, was made on Monday with entire success, the passengers passing in cars from one steamboat to the other. The ease and rapidity of this conveyance will give new features to the intercourse between Philadelphia and New York.

We understand, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, it is in contemplation, should the United States Bank fail altogether, of obtaining a renewal from the national government, to take a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and maintain the branches whenever permission can be obtained from the local legislatures.

The Richmond Compiler says—"We understand that an express passed through this city on Wednesday night, from Washington, charged with 10,000 copies of the President's Proclamation, for distribution in South Carolina. We understand it is probable that Wm. Preston, Esq. will be elected by the Legislature of South Carolina, to fill up Gen. Hayne's vacancy during the present session of Congress, who has been elected Governor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Minutes of the several Annual Conferences for 1832, present a statistical view of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. The whole number of Methodists is 548,502—being an increase of 35,479 since the last year. Virginia contains 40,746—Pennsylvania the largest number, viz: 48,045—New York, 47,088—Baltimore, 43,900—Ohio, 44,979—Missouri the smallest number, viz: 5,365.

It is stated in a letter from Capt. Storer of the U. S. ship Boston, that during the cruise of that ship, out of a crew of 200, the average number who drew rations of whiskey was 55, and the number was frequently reduced to 30. During her cruise there were only 3 deaths on board, 2 of whom were invalids on joining the ship.

The Cholera has made its appearance in many of the adjoining towns, at St. Francisville, Mobile, Natchez, and many places in the Western country, as at Frankfort and Lexington.

The whole amount of money received at the Land Office in Michigan Territory, for the sale of Public Lands, from Jan. 1st, to Oct. 31st, was $300,985 03.

COAL TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—Descended last week with coal—

Boats.		Tons.
54 carrying		1,918
5,536 per last report,		194,297
5590		196,215
371	Little Schuylkill coal trade,	13,925
5961	Total,	Total, 209,051

An immense avalance fell in the month of August from Mount Caucasus, and blocked up the passage which leads from Russia to Georgia. Another road has since been made, to restore communications between the two countries.

It is stated, in the late French papers, that Spain is about to acknowledge the independence of her former colonies, on stipulating for certain pecuniary indemnification from the new republics, the payment of which is to be guaranteed by France and England."

Montevideo papers to the 10th of October have been received by the Baltimore American. Affairs were tranquil at Buenos Ayres, and it was believed that hostilities would not take place between the United States and Buenos Ayres, unless they were commenced by the former.

The Charleston Evening Post of the 10th inst. says: "The snack Intrepid, Hill, returned from the wreck of ship Pennsylvania this forenoon, and reports that the ship had gone entirely to pieces, and that they had not been able to save any of the cargo."

The fine packet ship Chester left our wharves on Tuesday, on her regular trip for New Orleans, with a large number of passengers. The health of that city having been restored, residents are returning, and men of business pursuing their winter migration.

The Electors of the state of Georgia met at Milledgeville, on the 5th inst. and gave an unanimous vote to Andrew Jackson for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President.

The Electoral vote of Vermont has been given to William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President.

The Electoral vote of Maine has been given to Andrew Jackson for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President.

We have it from very good authority, says the Tallahassee Floridian, that the Hon. John H. Eaton will be appointed governor of this territory, in case of the resignation of the present executive.

A letter from Washington, to the Editors of the New York Gazette, dated Dec. 14, says:—

"The President remarked this morning to several gentlemen, that the laws must and should be enforced—that the proceedings of the Nullifiers in raising an army and other measures, were clearly unconstitutional, if not treasonable—that if an attempt were made to shut up the custom house at Charleston, by military force, he would have four regiments to prevent it—that if South Carolina have grievances, they should be remedied; but they were not taking the lawful and proper course to do so, that if blood was spilt, it must be commenced by the Nullifiers, and "*so be to that man who spilled the first drop.*"

"There will be, in a day or two, two or three thousand regular troops at Charleston, besides two or three men of war, and several cutters. It is supposed that this show of force on the part of Government, will prevent any attempt to nullify.

"Cashier Bankhead left this afternoon, for Charleston, to take command of the forces assembled at that place."

"It is believed here that the Bank has a decided majority of friends in both Houses of the *present* Congress, but how the *next* will be, is uncertain."

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—On Monday last, as the steamer Portsmouth was leaving the wharf, on her way to Cincinnati, one of her flues collapsed, which forced out the head of one of her boilers. By this accident one man was killed, two were knocked overboard and drowned, and four others have since died from the effects of scalding. The boat received little or no injury.

Some day last week, we understand, a similar accident to the above occurred on board the steamer Gallipolis, then at Point Pleasant. It is said that three or four persons were killed.

It has been stated that the steamer Seventy Six was sunk in some part of the Mississippi river, a short time since. No lives were lost.

TRENTON, N. J. December 15.

A serious affray occurred a day or two ago on the Delaware Falls Company's works, about 4 miles above this city. It originated in a dispute between the laborers on two different sections of the Water Power. Mr. Morris, one of the contractors, in attempting to pacify the rioters, was knocked down, and severely injured. Two or three shanties were demolished, and a man who took refuge under a bed, was pursued and almost cut to pieces by five or six others armed with spades and shovels. The rioters, amounting to about forty in number, all of them Irishmen, afterwards threatened to burn down several houses in the neighborhood. About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, our city police, assisted by 40 or 50 citizens who volunteered their assistance, proceeded to the scene of action, and succeeded in capturing fifteen of the *nullifiers*. The others had the good luck to escape.

☞ A traveller calling himself a journeyman printer, was taken into the Tavern of N. Bashford in a suffering condition, on the evening of the 10th inst. Said he was from Philadelphia; that he served his time with Phillips & Alexander, at Carlisle, Penn. He appeared to be about 30 years of age—about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had dark auburn hair and blue eyes —spoke of his having a mother in the interior of Pennsylvania, but did not tell his own name. He died the following night, and was decently buried on the 11th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13, 1832.

IN THE SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Boyd, from the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Exchange Company, for the incorporation of a Bank; also, three petitions for a Farmers' and Traders' Bank, to be located in the west part of the city, referred to the Committee on Banks. A bill was reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations to authorize the State Cincinnati Society to increase their yearly income.

Mr. Ringland, from the Committee on the Militia System, made a report accompanied with resolutions recommending a radical change in the system.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two petitions were presented by Mr. Toland for a Bank, to be located in the west part of the City of Philadelphia. One of Mr. Miller from the Exchange Company of Philadelphia, for a Bank to be called the Exchange Bank; [inaudible] Mr. Hiester on the same. Mr. Keating a petition from Samuel Hazard, for assistance in continuing the "Register of Pennsylvania." On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Speaker of the Pennsylvania of the 10th inst. was ordered to be entered on the Journal of the House. He thought it would be showing an attachment to the Constitution and the Union, Mr. Irvin thought it was a species of incense offered to the President.

Mr. Gibbon offered the following resolution—

That the Committee on the Militia System be instructed to inquire into the propriety of a law to prevent the mustering of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia, during a time of peace, and that in lieu of the same there be [illegible] by the previous six upon the time, industry, health and morals of the people of that District, an annual rate be levied upon all persons liable to military duty, according to the number of men to be found for the permanent establishment of competent tutors instructed in practical and moral usefulness, for the purpose of educating children whose parents have not the ability to afford them the necessary aid; also to assist some of the most prominent of such children in becoming competent instructors for public schools, which are now generally called for by the interest and interests of all sections of the State. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but was lost, and the resolution passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Scott to procure some of the clergymen to officiate in the morning at the throne of Grace, but the House did not agree to a second reading of it.

A Message was received from the Governor, with a communication from Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina.

Some debate was occasioned by the resolution offered yesterday to have 4000 copies of the President's Proclamation printed, which was interrupted by the appearance of the Senate to form a Convention to elect a Senator.

There were five unsuccessful ballotings to-day.

The last being the twelfth balloting, stood as follows:—

Samuel McKean,	39
Richard Rush,	32
John Sergeant,	33
H. A. Muhlenberg,	25
Benjamin W. Richards,	1

The Convention adjourned until Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for another trial.

Dec. 15.—The following is a subsequent statement of the ballots for United States' Senator by the Legislature convention—no election having been made, further balloting was postponed until the second Wednesday in January next.

Ballots,	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
McKean,	43	45	48	48	50
Sergeant,	32	35	24	21	18
Rush,	32	28	38	42	45
Muhlenberg,	20	16	16	16	15
Richards,	2	2	1	0	0
J. McSherry,	0	0	0	1	1
J. G. Leiper,	0	0	0	0	0

THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Extract from the Report of General Jessup, in relation to the Breakwater:

"The appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater not having been made until the 3d of July, operations were not resumed there, until the 11th of that month. The work has however been prosecuted with so much energy, that we have succeeded in depositing about ninety thousand perches of stone, from that time to the close of the season on the 10th instant. The whole length of the foundation of the Breakwater proper, on which deposites of stone have been made is 1885 feet, of which 1419 feet is raised to the height of 24 feet above the plane of low water, and 474 feet to its destined height. The ice-breaker has been considerably enlarged during the season to an extent of 575 feet in length, by 80 feet in breadth. It has been raised from three to four feet above the plane of low water, 151 feet has been brought up near to its destined height. Of the appropriation for the present season it is estimated that from fifty to sixty thousand dollars will be applicable to the service of the ensuing year. This sum with two hundred and seventy thousand dollars which I have estimated for the next year, will enable us to extend the barrier as to furnish protection to forty or fifty vessels at a time."

"The storms of the last winter were perhaps more severe than those of winters generally, and the fact of the work having resisted their power and afforded protection to all vessels that took shelter under it, gives assurance that the anticipations of the public will be entirely realized, when the whole shall have been completed."

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES.

At the present session of the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting for the district of Maryland, held by Judges Duvall and Glenn, the following criminal cases were decided.

The United States v. Leonard Prather.

Indictment for stealing money out of letters passing through the Post Office.

The traverser was the assistant to the Postmaster at Vansville, in this district. It being discovered at the General Post Office, that there were not only irregularities, but plundering of letters, with regard to the way mail between Baltimore and Washington,—certain proceedings were set on foot, through the active and vigilant agency of Mr. Michael T. Simpson, of the Department. In less than three days, he ascertained the office *where*, and the persons by whom these peculations were practised; and, by the assistance of the energetic police officers of this city, the traverser was arrested so suddenly, that most of the money stolen was found on his person or in his trunk. He was convicted in six out of seven counts in the indictment; and has been sentenced to *four years* confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The United States v. Thomas Simpson.

Indictment for assisting L. Prather to steal money out of Letters, &c.

This traverser was arrested at the same time with his accomplice; and charged under such circumstances, that no doubt was entertained by the jury of his participation in the stealing. He was also found guilty, and condemned to *ten years* confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The United States v. Michael Kelly.

Indictment for counterfeiting U. States half dollars.

This traverser came from Philadelphia, and commenced prosecuting his business of counterfeiting in the city of Baltimore in the [illegible] by the active vigilant police officers, (Messrs. Hays and Beard) traced him, although a stranger and drew him out, so as to obtain such disclosures, and discovery of the tools, materials and forged money, as enabled the prosecution to satisfy the Jury of the guilt of the accused.

Being found guilty, he has been sentenced to pay a fine of $5, and to be confined to hard labor for *five years*, in the Penitentiary.

The results of these prosecutions must be gratifying to the community, inasmuch as they manifest satisfactoriness and ability, in the public officers; and inspire confidence in the safety of the Post Office, as a channel for remitting money, and in the purity of the currency. These two objects are among the greatest blessings of civil society. The government, which, by its wise measures secures their enjoyment, and detects and punishes its infraction, is deserving of the commendation and support of all good citizens.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AMERICAN SILK.

We are indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. for the opportunity of examining some beautiful specimens of sewing silk, made in Wayne county, Indiana, and forwarded to Mr. S. by D. C. Wallace, Esq. of Cincinnati. The specimens are a part of the parcel of silk to which a premium was offered by the Agricultural Society, of Wayne county, in October last, and is decidedly the best we have seen of domestic manufacture. The reeling, twisting, coloring, and finish, are equal to the best foreign production. Indeed, we seldom meet with foreign silk that will compare with these specimens, as to evenness and strength, and as to coloring, they are not often excelled.

Mr. Wallace remarks in his letter to Mr. Skinner, that if filatures were established in the western country, the raising of silk would soon become one of the most profitable objects of the people. On this subject we have often expressed our views, and the more we have reflected on it the more firmly are we convinced of their correctness: believe filatures can be erected there must be a sufficient quantity raised to reward the outlay; and as soon as there is a supply of cocoons, there will be filatures to work them up. It cannot, surely, be expected that filatures will be erected before they have cocoons to work upon! One may be heard of a manufactory being established before the raw material was obtainable? Let the people of the west go to work and produce cocoons, and they will very soon find filatures enough to work them up.—*Am. Farmer.*

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—A vessel sailed from Baltimore a few days ago, bearing to Africa a number of free coloured persons under the auspices of the Maryland Colonization Society. Success to them, in all their efforts to lay the foundation of a Christian Republic on the coast of benighted Africa!

In connexion with this subject we may remark, that in the last expedition which sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, where six or seven persons, comprising the whole of one family, liberated by Major Robert Hairston of Henry county, amply clothed, and furnished by their liberal master with money and other means to render their new homes at once comfortable to them, and to enable them to lay the foundation of future good fortune. And we have now to add another instance of like liberality. A few days ago, thirteen slaves (all that he owned,) were manumitted by Thomas E. Leftwich, Esq. in Amherst county, and supplied with good clothing, &c; by the liberality of their former proprietor, they are now on their way to the land of their ancestors.—*Lynch. Vir.*

THE MARRIAGE RING.

From the Mousing Counter and New York Enquirer.

Dear sister! Thou art married—*then!*
And I upon the bed of death;
I see it in thy altered smile,
I know it by thy trembling breath.

And thou art happy! Be it so,
Most happy! I *can feel* it, dear,
Thy soft hand pulsates not more quick,
As 'twere a live bird prisoned here.

Thy blushing lip—the gentle warmth,
That's in thy large contented eyes
Oh yes! I read it all as though
'Twere written out on yonder skies.

The awful shine! which seen now
Are changing with a bridegroom light
The last that I shall ever see,
Or ever wish to see—good night

And saying thus, her slight frame shook,
And all her black redundant hair,
Broke loose, and like a shadow fell
Upon the snowy pillow there.

'Twas like a sky at once o'ercast;
The darkening of a happy face,
The stooping of a fearful shape,
O'ershadowing the place!

A moment—and the sweet girl lay,
As if her spirit had departed;
And by her knelt the youthful bride
As if she too was broken hearted.

And straight, a death-like stillness fell
Upon the faces in that room,
And as the lights flared, shadows moved
Like giant spectres through the gloom.

At last a smothered cry arose,
A shivering of the drapery where
Locked hands and marble faces shook
That heap of dark disheveled hair.

A struggle, and the young bride lay
Outstretched there like a lifeless thing;
For she had felt the hyps of death
Pressed to her golden marriage ring!

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Beulin D. Cole to Marie U. daughter of the late John Thom, of Southwark.

—— by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, George W. Roberts to Eleanor W. daughter of Henry Engles, Esq. of Southwark.

—— by the Rev. Mr. Dagg, Henry Green to Martha Brinckley, all of Southwark.

—— in Easton, by the Rev. Thomas Pomp, Horace E. Wolf, of the city of Washington, son of Governor Wolf, to Sabina, daughter of the late Michael Simon, Esq. of Easton.

On the 16th, by the Rev. Joseph Holdich, Douglass S. Osbourn to Ann M. Cooper.

At West Chester, on the 13th, by the Rev. Wm. A. Stevens, Edward H. Engle to Louisa Way, both of Delaware county.

On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Charles Cleve to Isabella Jackson.

On the 18th, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, John Holy to Ann Patterson.

—— by the same, Joseph H. Brown to Ann Eliza White.

On the 19th, by the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Jacob Snider, Jr. to Angelina Levy.

DEATHS.

On the 17th, after a lingering illness, John J. Wright, aged 43 years.

—— Emma Matilda, daughter of John Wilbank, aged 7 years.

—— aged 3 years, James Dunn Rees, son of Charles B. Rees.

On the 14th, Susan Moroney, aged 25 years.

—— of scarlet fever, Robert Miles, Jr. aged 3 years.

On the 10th, the Rev. J. G. Cooper, D. D. of the Episcopal Church.

—— aged 5 years, Warder Morris, son of Warder Morris, Druggist.

—— William Emmett, aged 62 years.

On the 16th, at Morrisville, Pa. Dr. Henry Abbett, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Mount Holly, on the 15th, Sarah Ann, wife of Lieutenant John E. Bispham.

In Staten, near Newtown, Bucks county, on the 4th, Esther Turner, daughter of the late Wm. Turner, of Philadelphia, aged 53 years.

Very suddenly, in Germantown, on the 13th, Robert M'Mutrie, aged 22 years. The deceased was assisting a neighbor to butcher some hogs, and became faint at the sight of the blood, and fell to the ground. He was conveyed to the house, where medical aid was immediately afforded him, but in 15 minutes he was a lifeless corpse.

At New Orleans, of the late epidemic, by which that city was scourged, Thomas Evans, son of the late Edward Evans, of this city.

On his way home from New Orleans, on the 26th of last month, at Lounsberry's Ferry, Lewis Bellows Benglisert, M. D. of the Trap, Montgomery county, aged 22 years.

On the River St. John, near St. Agustine, E. F. on the 26th of Nov., Col. John Lawrence Leslie, aged 54. Col. Lewis was a native of New Jersey.

At his father's residence, in Woodstown, N. J. on the 4th, Charles E. Hubbs, late of Philadelphia, aged 25 years.

At Whittingham, Vermont, Ann Eliza, daughter of Thomas Brown, aged 10 months and 6 days, who was consumed by falling upon the eye of a needle which entered the side of her head, and breaking left half an inch remaining in the brain. She survived the accident 24 days.

At New Orleans, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Scott, late of Philadelphia, and only son of the late Capt. Richard Read, of ship Howard, of this port.

At Salem, Ohio, on the 10th inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Scott, Printer, aged 49; leaving a deeply afflicted widow, and a large family of children to lament his loss. The deceased was, we believe, a native of Ireland, but was brought over to this country by his parents in very early age. He was initiated into the "art and mystery" of the printing business in the town of Wilmington, Delaware; after which he removed to Philadelphia, and procured employment in the office of the venerable Matthew Carey, where his skill and industry soon raised him to the responsible station of foreman, the duties of which he discharged, for the period of ten years, to the entire satisfaction of his employer. At or about the close of the late war, he emigrated to Ohio, and conducted for many years the mechanical department of the Scioto Gazette. He then removed to this town, and was employed in the same capacity, on the office of the Ohio State Journal, until ill health induced him to relinquish the situation. He was a first rate practical printer—obliging in his disposition—and possessed many amiable qualities.—*Ohio State Journal.*

☞ *The Cheapest Work ever offered to the Public.*☜

CHARLES ALEXANDER & CO. GOSSET,

under the firm of

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

Intend commencing on the first of January, 1833, a Semi-Monthly Publication, of issue to be called

THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

No branch of the lighter literature of the present age has offered a wider field, or greater variety for selection, than those works familiarly known as Romances and Novels—the unbounded encouragement which these have received, have induced many of the most gifted writers to engage in their composition, and they have, in consequence, attained a degree of merit and excellence which, with a few splendid exceptions, were, until the present century, entirely unknown.

Indeed the great mass of Novels which at present is constantly in course of publication, there are of course some which are very superior to the others. To select these from among them, is the only thing necessary in a cheap, popular, and convenient form, with greater expedition, and at less cost than they can be furnished by the booksellers, is the object and object of the proposed publication, an object which the publishers are satisfied they can accomplish more easily than any other persons, on account of the extraordinary facilities which they enjoy.

Besides a constant and direct intercourse with the London publishers, through which they are enabled to receive the latest British Novels, as soon as they can be furnished in this country, they are connected with the most extensive printing establishments in Philadelphia, and can reprint in the shortest period any work they may desire to publish. If, for instance, a work should be published in the large cities, and at but a trifling expense of postage.

In selecting works for this publication, none will be taken but those which convey both gratification and instruction; and especially such as have the charm of freshness and interest. If these objects are to be accomplished from the abundant supply of the modern press, recourse may be had to those sterling productions of a former age, which, being almost entirely out of print, are comparatively but little known, and, in some cases, would be found more attractive than most of those which are of more recent origin.

As the Novelist's Magazine, though intended expressly for preservation, will be furnished to subscribers in pamphlet form, it is contemplated to send it to those at distant places, and at a very moderate expense of postage. It will furnish a large amount of agreeable, useful, and improving reading, for less than one-fifth of the price at which the same might be otherwise obtained, and with little or no trouble to the subscriber. To families residing in the interior, remote from the Atlantic towns, this publication will be particularly serviceable, as supplying their literary wants in the [illegible] cost and trouble.

Subscribers are requested to give early notice to their agents, or to the publishers, prior to the publication of the first number, that a sufficient number may be printed to supply them.

All writings intended as competitors for this premium, must be conveyed free of postage, to be addressed to the publishers, prior to the 1st of October.

The NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be published in SEMI-MONTHLY NUMBERS—each number containing FORTY-EIGHT ROYAL IMPERIAL OCTAVO PAGES, with double columns, arranged after the manner of the LADY'S BOOK, to which work, though it will be considerably larger; it will bear a general external resemblance. The Magazine will make a handsome volume of more than one thousand royal pages each, and at the expiration of every six months or thirteen numbers, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of the matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than fifty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books. The paper upon which the Magazine will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book work, and of a size elegantly adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome as well as a valuable addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. As the publishers intend issuing a limited number of impressions, persons wishing to subscribe are requested to do so without delay. Orders must be addressed to

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agents, and all remittances will be made at the publishers risque, if accompanied by a *Post Master's Certificate*, and not otherwise. Any Agent or Post Master furnishing ten names (with the money) in advance for the subscription, shall be entitled to a commission of 20 per cent, one copy gratis one year, and the Lady's Book for the same length of time. Current notes of solvent banks received in payment at par value. A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained, if addressed to the publishers. Those shall oppose sending four subscribers, and preferring a copy of the work to the commissions, can have it regularly for warded.

☞ Editors of newspapers generally, will please insert the above as often as convenient, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year.

INFORMATION WANTED.

LEFT his Father's residence about eight weeks since, WILLIAM HARTSIDE. He was last seen about two week's after, at Mr. Walker's Factory, on Little Gunpowder Falls, 17 miles from Baltimore, on his way, as supposed to Philadelphia. He is about 33 years of age, and has been employed as a Weaver. Fears are entertained that he is in a suffering condition. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his distressed family, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hopkins. A line addressed to the Post Master at Reisterstown, Md. or to his Father at his Mills, near Reisterstown, will be attended to. JOHN GARTSIDE.

Dec 22—3t

If the LADY who dropt a Wallet with a sum of money, &c. in Mr. WILSON'S OFFICE, 67 Arcade, will apply for it personally or by letter, describing the contents, &c. she will receive it, paying for this advertisement. Dec 15

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against WILLIAM T. MELLOND, of Salem, New Jersey, are hereby notified that they must present them to us under oath or affirmation, for settlement on the 4th day of January next, or be forever barred from a Dividend of his Estate.

JACOB W. MULFORD, } Assig's.
JOHN PATTERSON, }

Salem, N. Jersey, Dec. 3, 1832. Dec 15

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE subscriber respectfully acknowledges the kindness of his friends for the voluntary proofs of approbation lately and sufficiently bestowed on his new work, and has the satisfaction of stating that the patronage is already sufficient to secure its continuance.

The Assembly Room, George St. Read, seems a native of Philadelphia, and only son of the late Capt. Richard Read, of ship Howard, of this port.

At Salem, Ohio, on the 10th inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Scott, Printer, aged 49; leaving a deeply afflicted widow, and a large family of children to lament his loss. The deceased was, we believe, a native of Ireland, but was brought over to this country by his parents in very early age. He was initiated into the "art and mystery" of the printing business in the town of Wilmington, Delaware; after which he removed to Philadelphia, and procured employment in the office of the venerable Matthew Carey, where his skill and industry soon raised him to the responsible station of foreman, the duties of which he discharged, for the period of ten years, to the entire satisfaction of his employer. At or about the close of the late war, he emigrated to Ohio, and conducted for many years the mechanical department of the Scioto Gazette. He then removed to this town, and was employed in the same capacity, on the office of the Ohio State Journal, until ill health induced him to relinquish the situation. He was a first rate practical printer—obliging in his disposition—and possessed many amiable qualities.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOR SALE

A Lot 100 by 29 feet, No. 46, situate in the village of Jacksonville on the Germantown Road—Price $80. Apply at this office. tf.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

	Arrive	Close
Eastern	about 5, A. M.	Eastern, 4 P. M.
Southern	about 9, A. M.	Southern, 4 P. M.
Western	about 5, P. M.	Western, 9 A. M.

THE MARKET.

The unusual wholesale business in almost every article recorded every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Wheeler, merchants, No 221 Market street.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon		$6 62
RYE	do.	2 75
WHEAT, per bushel		1 10
RYE	do.	60
CORN,	do.	65
CLOVER SEED	do.	6 00
TIMOTHY SEED,	do.	2 00
HERD'S REED,	do.	1 50
BARLEY, Good,	do.	1 00
FLAXSEED,	do.	1 00
OATS, from wagon,	do.	40
WHISKEY, by bbl. per gal. in hhds.		25
do.	do. in bbl.	27
COTTON, per lb.		11@12
BUTTER, Roll, in kegs, per lb.		18@20
EGGS, per dozen		18
LARD, western, per lb.		6
TALLOW	do.	6
HAMS, western,	do.	10
BACON,	do.	8
HEADWAX,	do.	10
LINSEED OIL, per gal.		80
FEATHERS,	do.	37
HIDES, Green from Le Plata, per lb.		8@9
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb.		18@20
COMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.		25@30

SPECULATING LIBRARY.

A Literary person who has for some time had it in contemplation to establish a Circulating Library, but who is compelled by other duties to relinquish the project, offers for sale his entire collection of books, which, if it is gone, is believed to be admirably adapted to the purpose. It consists of between 2000 and 3000 volumes, and is composed of the best modern Novels, Tales, Travels, Histories, Biographies, Poems, Plays, &c. including a number of old and valuable Novels now out of print, for which large prices are usually given. The facility of sending them to section, they will be sold for those hundred dollars, being stored one fourth the Boarding House price. The proprietor is desirous of disposing of the Circulating Library, which, in a populous neighborhood, would doubtless return a handsome profit, and will be sold for a reasonable price. Should not before the 1st January, it will be otherwise disposed of. Until that time, applications by letter post paid, may be made to L. R. Post, No. 79 South Second st. Philadelphia, where the books can be examined. Dec 1—

THE COMIC MAGAZINE,

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS.

THIS Magazine is principally intended to furnish a collection of the most spirited and amusing articles that appear in the Foreign Comic Annuals and Magazines which are not generally accessible to the American reader, but which abound with the most laughable and amusing displays of genuine wit and humour. Many of the articles combine in an eminent degree, profit with pleasure and amusement with instruction. The several numbers will be arranged under the three following heads, viz:

1. Humorous tales, anecdotes, epigrams and drolleries, with some of the most highly diverting recitations, Yankee stories, &c.

2. All the popular comic songs, glees, &c. as sung by Roberts, Barnes, Dixon the American Buffo Singer, Bland, Slomans, Hill, and others, with numerous facts, puns and conundrums, arranged after the manner of the late Joe Miller and the inimitable Finn and his friend, the prince of punsters, Billy Black.

3. To contain selections from "Doings in London," one of the best collections of valuable and interesting facts ever published. It furnishes in a large octavo volume of 400 pages, with an index to show the astonishing display of the Day and Night Scenes; the Frauds, Freaks, Manners and Depravities of great cities; written, in the author's own peculiar stately, with an eye to the deception in all their real deformity; painting in true colors the fascinating allurements, the mischievous frolics and ludicrous habits of the prodigious, the thoughtless debauchee, in order to put the thoughtless on their guard, and warn youthe of the quicksands that beset them.

Among the endless variety of subjects which surprise and interest the reader are, Advertising for Wives and Husbands; Deceptions in Auction Rooms; Dishonesty of Bakers, Brewers, Milk-men, and others; History of Beggars, their impositions, merry tricks, &c.; Rogues, Bilkingsgate and Bow-street; Frauds of Black Legs; Boxing; Robberies, murders, and other crimes committed in Brothels; Bullies; Jack Ketch; Coffee-houses; History of Commons; Bagnio's; Court-ship; Theatres; Tricks; Crim-Con; Meeting of Creditors; Cut Purse; London Dandies; Dandies in a Hall; Dress Boots; Sporting; Sports and Pastimes; Fairs, Fashions, and Fish-mongers; History and Manners of Fleet Prison; Fortune Tellers; Hoaxes; Hog Race, Stealing; Dice; Stock Jobbers; Law and Lawyers; Marriage; Dreadful Doings in Newgate with a description of that celebrated Prison; Night Cantalene; St. James' Palace; Poisoning; Doings of Pastry Cooks; King's Bench Prison; Infamous Doings of Prostitute and Procuress; Sailors; Sharpers; State of Society; Westminster Abbey; Abominations of Wine, and other Liquors; with an immense variety of other scenes and subjects too numerous to enumerate in a prospectus, but which cannot fail of exciting the most intense interest and proving that truth is stronger than fiction.

The Comic Magazine will be completed in twelve numbers of sixteen

SCRAPS.

SALT SPRINGS.—It seems as if much of the western parts of the United States were filled with streams of salt water, at different distances from the surface of the ground; and the supply of salt is abundant and on the most reasonable terms. We notice a curious discovery of a new spring, in Jefferson county, New York. A farmer in Ellisburg, digging for water for his cattle, at the depth of six feet, came to a limestone rock—he drilled through this three feet, and salt water spouted through the hole to the height of 20 or 30 feet! He plugged up the hole, and returned in the evening with a lanthorn to obtain some of the water, that he might test its quality. On pulling out the plug, a strong current of air rushed forth—it came in contact with his candle in the lanthorn, and he was instantly enveloped in flames, and not a little alarmed thereat!—but the water soon followed, thrown up with great force as before, and extinguished the fire. Five buckets full yielded three quarts of salt. A gallon of this water is 9 oz. heavier than common water. It is not so strong as that at Salina, but, as it is very abundant, it is supposed that salt may be profitably made of it; and the premises have been hired for the purpose of establishing works. These facts are abstracted from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DIALOGUE.—SCENE, *the street*—TIME, *a night, dark as the ace of spades.* CLEM *and* SAMBO *meeting with a crash.*

Clem. Konfound de nigger, you bruise a my shin. Why for you are no heerful?

Sambo. Why bless the body, you blind! Don' you see it's dark as night?

Clem. Well gosh amity! why dey no light de lamps last night de moon shine, dey light em all up—now its black as your face, Sambo, and not one burnin.

Sambo. Well, clem, I tell you. Las night de moon shine, you see him lamps burn—now dere's no moon, you no see um if dey be lit. I bet a boot jack de lamps are burnin, but it's so dark we no see um. Besides, Clem, it rains like all eternal—you spose a gemman lamplighter goin to get his coat wet, and take de polish off his boots in de mud? We gemman lamplighters know better what belongs to de bon ton.—*Lowell Compend.*

ANECDOTES OF THE ELECTION.—A fellow, of rather doubtful aspect, on offering his vote at the poll of the second ward, was asked where he belonged?

"In the second ward, sir."

"Where do you live?"

"In Fulton street."

"At what number?"

"At what number! Why, sir, if you're a going to be as particular as that, I guess I wont vote."

Another fellow of very suspicious appearance, on being asked what were his qualifications for voting, replied promptly and in a rich brogue, "Faith, sir, and I'm a *Jackson man.*"—*N. Y. Cit.*

COMFORT TO BACHELORS.—By the last Boston *Free Press*, we learn that not less than 24000 'beautiful ones' are now in the New England market, impatiently 'going!—going,' and heartily praying to be 'gone.' Celebs Benedict, my good fellow,

'Now's the day, and now's the hour,'

and with thy heart in hand, hie thee *down* East, for the Free Press continues;—

"In behalf of the spinsters in the 'Bay state,' we would invite the bachelors of the southern, western, and middle states, in which they are the majority by 171, 183, to come '*down east*' and see the 'better halves' now in the market. Though we can assure them, that unless they come with satisfactory credentials as to character, their suit will be promptly rejected."

A contemporary in Ohio, after treating this subject with becoming deference, tells the disciples of Malthus in that state to get a scrip from the parson; leave their cold, selfish, dreary, 'Bachelor's Hall' for a season, and commence their pilgrimage to the 'land of the Houri,' for

Winter is coming—the frosty imp's nose
If he finds you *alone*, will be rubbing your toes.

We are pleased to observe the number of 'the undying ones,' is reduced to 23999, since we last saw the Lowell Compend, as its editor will vouch for, on suitable application.

A MISER.—A man died at Paris a short time ago, who had long held an inferior office, with a salary of about 400 dollars, the principal part of which he invested. He often dined with some of his acquaintances, and was in the habit of filling his pockets with bread, upon which he subsisted on his days of eating at home. His clothes were always kept clean, but were most elaborately mended and patched, and he contrived to dispense with stockings, by means of high shoes and trowsers of unusual length. His illness was of some months duration, but he would not absent himself from his office, lest a deduction should be made from his salary, and he died without having consulted a physician. One of the persons at whose house he frequently dined, not having seen him for some days, went to his lodgings, and finding the door fastened sent for the *Commissaire du Police*, by whom the apartment was opened, and the body of the miser was found in a state which showed that he had been dead for some time. Furniture to the value of 3000 francs was found in the house; among other articles, a large wardrobe containing a large quantity of very fine linen, boxes filled with morsels of bread, and bundles of sticks which he had picked up in the streets, a library of excellent and expensive books, a chest full of bottles of essence, and two sacks, one filled with liards (farthings) and the other with sous. The proprietor of the house stated the deceased lived with one only companion; a woman who died recently at the Hotel Dieu, of the cholera, and to whom he allowed 20 centimes (about 4 cents) a day for her subsistence. The income of this miserable being amounted, it is said, to more than 10,000 francs per annum.

A KISS.

Cold, cruel girl, tell me why,
Do you the harmless boon deny?
'Tis nothing terrible or frightful,
But warm, sweet, innocent, delightful,
Joyous inspiring—nay, I swear—
You doubt? Well, try me—there, there, *there.*

QUEEN ADELAIDE.—The *mastery* of the British queen over *his majesty* her husband, has been a subject of frequent remark in British papers. We meet with the following from a late one:

On the Royal couple.

The queen, 'tis evident as any thing,
Is *twice* as good a sailor as the king;
Because, as sure as John sign'd Magna Charter,
Bill's but a *Tar*, while Adelaide's a *Tar-Tar.*

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—If there is a single place where the curse of the fall suspends its dominion for a brief season, it is the well regulated family circle. There the wearied frame and mind relax amid the pure exhibitions of friendship and love. There is no enemy who lurks to injure. Indiscretion stands aloof; the tongue of slander is silent; the anxieties of gain, and the competitions of business are left behind, and the comforts of life are enjoyed without their stings.

Children should be commanded, not reasoned with. They can understand a command, but not a reason. If you reason with them, they will reason with you: authority then gives place to debate, and debate never yields to conviction. Therefore command children, and they will obey; but reason with them, and they will rebel.

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain and insignificant—even a ridiculous man! be it so; why did you marry him? You should have known all these defects before marriage. It is now too late; and as a wife, self respect (not to say a word of *duty*) calls on you to hide his fault; and whenever you possibly can, to bring forward and make him of importance.

THE RED SEA.—The water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that Mr. Buckingham read on the wood-stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet.)

A Connecticut Jonathan in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, when he, he honestly as he was wont to be, said, after paying his toll, (which was one cent,) "Come, Sukey, you must pay your own toll, for jist as like as not I shant have you arter all."

"How shall I sell my horse?" said a jockey to an acquaintance; "his tail came off in less than six hours after I bought him." "Sell him by wholesale; for no honorable man will re-*tail* him," was the reply.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

	per cent dis.		per cent dis.
Banks in Maine		Burrows	
Except Hallowell and Augusta, Passamaquoddy, Kennebunk, Castine & Winthrop	[illegible]	New Hope	[illegible]
New Hampshire		DELAWARE.	
Vermont		Bank of Delaware	par
Massachusetts		Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Rhode Island		Farmers Bank	do
Connecticut		Smyrna	do
NEW YORK.		MARYLAND.	
New York City	par-½	Baltimore Banks	par a ½
Franklin Bank	[illegible]	Annapolis	[illegible]
J. Barker's notes	uncertain	Easton	do
Country Banks	1a1½	Fredericktown	do
NEW JERSEY.		Hagerstown	do
State Bank at Camden	par	Westminster	do
Trenton Banking Co.	do	Susquehanna Bridge	do
Mount Holly	do	Elkton	no sale
Cumberland at Bridgeton	do	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
State Bk. N. Brunswick	par	Washington	½a1
Do. at Elizabethtown	½	Georgetown	do
Do. Morris	1	Alexandria	do
Do. Newark	½	VIRGINIA.	
Newark Bkg. & Ins. Co	½	Bank of Va. & Branches	1
Com. Bk. Perth Amboy	do	Farmers Bk. & Branches	do
Sussex	do	Valley Bk. & Branches	1
Orange Bank	do	Ex. Bk. at Romney	1a1½
Farm. Bank at Rahway	do	Wheeling	no sale
Bank of Brunswick	do	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Morris Canal	do	State Bk. & Branches	2½a3
Washington Bkg. Co	do	Cape Fear	do
Salem Banking Co	par a ½	Newbern	do
Peoples Bank at Paterson		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Paterson	do	Charleston Banks	1½a2
Monmouth	do	Others, no sale.	
N. J. Man. Co. Hoboken	do	GEORGIA.	
Jersey City Bank	do	State Bk. & Branches	3a4
Franklin Bank	do	Augusta	do
State Bank at Trenton	do	Macon	broken
PENNSYLVANIA.		Darien	do
Philadelphia Banks	par	OHIO.	
Germantown	do	Chillicothe	1½a2½
Del. Co. at Chester	do	Steubenville	do
Chester Co. at W. Ches.	do	Marietta	do
Montgomery County	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Easton	do	Lancaster	do
Northampton	do	Frank. Bk. of Colum.	do
Farm. Bank Bucks Co.	do	Western Reserve	do
Do. Reading	do	St. Clairsville	do
Miners' Bk at Pottsville	par	Others	3a5
Wyoming Bk. Wilkesbarre	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lebanon	do	Old Bk. and Branches	6
Lancaster	do	Commonwealth	25
Harrisburg	do	TENNESSEE.	
Columbia Bridge	do	State Bk. & Branches	3-5
Carlisle	par	Bank of Nashville	3a5
York	"	Others uncertain.	
Gettysburg	"	Alabama Banks	5-8
Chambersburg	"	State Bank at Natchez	5
Pittsburg	"	New Orleans	4a5
Brownsville	1½a2	Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no sale	
Erie	"	Bank of Michigan	1½a2
Huntingdon	"	Banks in Canada	3a3½
Greensburg	6a8		

THE KNICKERBOCKER, OR NEW-YORK MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PROSPECTUS.—*Peabody & Co.* propose commencing at an early day the publication in this city, of a Monthly Magazine. The work when fairly established will consist of Tales, Reviews and Essays, with notices of the Arts, Views of Society at home and abroad; Comments on the Fashions and temper of the times, Gleanings from the least accessible of foreign publications, and the earliest on-dits in literary, sporting, and fashionable circles. But above all to reflect life and literature as displayed in this Metropolis, shall be the principal object of THE KNICKERBOCKER, OR NEW YORK MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

☞ Each number will contain 24 quarto pages of letter press, printed with an entirely new and beautiful type, procured expressly for the work. The *paper*, of the finest American manufacture, will be of the same quality with that used in the *Annuals*, and stitched in an elegant tinted cover. The greatest attention in short will be paid to its typographical appearance, while superior Engravings will from time to time ornament and enrich the publication.

☞ *Terms of Subscription*—Four Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the fourth number.

Should the complexion of their subscription list barely enable the publishers to commence the Magazine, the contents of the earlier numbers will be one half original and the remainder selected; but should the publication meet with the success that is anticipated, it will gradually assume an entirely original character. The publishers being prepared, if met in their designs by the public, to enlist the acknowledged talent in the country, and call out latent ability, at an expenditure hitherto unpractised on this side of the Atlantic. They must meet with countenance themselves, however, before they can venture to bestow patronage, though perfectly content that *all the profits* of the work shall go to improve its character. In the meantime, without mentioning the names of the able contributors who have courteously pledged their aid, they feel warranted in stating that arrangements have been made, which will enable them to commence their undertaking, under *literary auspices the most favorable.*

PEABODY & CO.
dec 1 — 219 *Broadway, New York.*

LONDON & AMERICAN ANNUALS.—1833.

LONDON ANNUALS.—*The Picturesque Annual, for* 1833, or Travelling Sketches on the Rhine and in Holland and Belgium, with 26 beautifully finished Engravings, from drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. Edited by Leitch Ritchie, Esq.

The Keepsake, for 1833, with 18 Splendid Engravings. Edited by Frederick Mansel Reynolds. This favorite Annual fully maintains its justly acquired popularity.

The Landscape Annual, or Tourist in Italy, by Thomas Roscoe, illustrated with 24 splendid engravings from drawings by J. D. Harding.

The Literary Souvenir, edited by Alaric A. Watts, with 11 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, (united) with 12 handsome Engravings. This work will be found to possess high claims to rank as the first of the 2d class of Annuals this year.

The Forget Me Not, with 11 Engravings. Edited by Frederic Shoberl.

The Amulet, a Christian and Literary Remembrancer, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, with 12 Engravings.

The Juvenile Forget Me Not. Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, with 8 Engravings.

The Comic Offering. Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan, with 60 Laughable Embellishments.

The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, edited by Mrs. Alaric Watts, with 9 engravings.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.—*The Token and Atlantic Souvenir*, (united) with 20 Engravings.

The Pearl, or Affections Gift, with 8 Engravings. For sale by JOHN M'KEWAN, JUN.
66 Chesnut street,
between 2d and 3d, south side.

☞ A handsome variety of Elegant East India, French, and English Fancy Articles, constantly for sale as above.
Dec. 1—tf

WILLIAMS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA,

To Purify the Blood, and thus Cure and Prevent Diseases.

For the short time this preparation has been offered to the public, it has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations—it is highly extolled and recommended by some of the most eminent physicians in this city, and is extensively used in their practice. It is offered to the public as a powerful remedy for

Chronic Rheumatism,	Obstinate Eruptions on the Skin,
Tetter,	Syphilis,
White Swelling,	Biles produced by an impure habit of body,
Diseases of the Bones,	Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Cutaneous Affections,
Ulcerated Sore Throat,	Herpetic Eruptions, &c.
Elephantiasis,	
Pimples on the Face,	
Scaly Eruptions,	

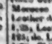
In all disorders arising from an impure or contaminated state of the Blood, and the horrid disease caused by the injudicious use of Mercury.

As it is a well attested fact that many diseases arise from an impure or contaminated state of the Blood, and that the SMILAX SARSAPARILLA is the best purifier of the blood yet discovered in the annals of medicine, the great desideratum, with physicians & suffering community is to obtain the active principle of Sarsaparilla in its most dense form. A preparation is now confidently offered to the medical faculty, and the public, as being one of the strongest and most active preparations of Sarsaparilla in use.

Sixteen ounces or one pint of which contains the active principle of thirty-six ounces or 2¼ lbs. of Sarsaparilla.—Price $1 per bottle. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale purchasers.

Prepared and sold only by JAMES WILLIAMS, at his wholesale and retail Drug and Chemical Store, No. 418 Market Street, 6 doors above Eleventh.

J. LIVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 203, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,125; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt boots, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1,50 to 1,75; Lasting do. 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buckskin shoes, 1,60 to 1,25; Leather do. same price, Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1,75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4,00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 3,50 to 5,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1,50; Cordovan do. 1,00 to 1,37; Children's Buckskin shoes, 62 to 75; Boys boots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11



CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His prices range from $3 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May, 1811, S. E. corner of Chesnut & [illegible] Third st. up stairs. Procures Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 18 years old, and 3 to serve. Also the time of a colored Girl 20 years old, and 8 to serve.

Also, a girl 14 years old, and 14 to serve.

TO BIND—A White Girl, nine years old—do. one of 12. Do—A Colored Boy, 16—and one 13.

Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.

Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper. Wanted—A Wet Nurse.
Dec. 15—tf

WILLIAM COOK, VETERINARY SURGEON, REturns his best thanks to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the unexpected and liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

W. C. begs to observe, that having gained his experience from an extensive and continued practice of 20 years, in various parts of Europe and America, he can confidently assert his capability; additional and more convincing proof of which may be found by reference to the numerous cases he has treated here, in all of which, he has the pleasure to say, he has given satisfaction to his employers.

W. C. cautions the public against employing certain self-taught *Farriers*, as has of late been frequently called to attend horses whose diseases have been erroneously treated by persons ignorant of disorders peculiar to the horse, when the result has been, that the noble and useful animal, after languishing a few days, has died in the greatest agonies. Thus they have been duped out of their money, besides sustaining the loss of a serviceable beast, whose life might have been prolonged and rendered useful, had its disorder properly treated at the commencement.

OFFICE, No. 14 Prune street, Philadelphia, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he has loose boxes and stable accommodation for sick and lame horses, to which every possible attention will be paid while under his care.

Horse medicine compounded with full directions given, of all the different diseases belonging to horses. William Cook is the only person who compounds horse medicine in this city. Oct 13

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR GOATS HAIR CAMBLET COMFORTABLES.—A full assortment of the above desirable Garment, together with Cloth and Camblet Cloaks in great varieties are kept ready made for the accommodation of travellers and others disposed to purchase, by
J. W. LEEDS, Tailor,
Corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Just received as above a small invoice of Mandevines or Wrappers; Doe Skin Jackets and Drawers of superior make, with a variety of fancy articles. Oct 27—tf

MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 98 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.

ROBINSON'S EXCHANGE, OR, MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS' GUIDE,

Is a neat Quarto publication, that will be issued from the press every Monday, containing in its columns information of the most useful and interesting kind that can possibly be offered to the MERCHANT, BROKER, FARMER, OR MECHANIC. In order to give the reader a comprehensive idea of the intention of this paper, we have added below a prospective view of its most prominent and leading features which we deem as a sufficient recommendation to entitle it to public patronage.

Stocks—Much attention will be devoted in giving to the public a correct information relating to the value of Stocks of every description, such as *Banks, Railroad, Insurance, Canal* and *Stocks* of a variety of other Companies and Institutions; together with a detailed account of the rise and depreciation of the *paper currency* issued by the several Banks and Banking Institutions in the United States; with a general description of all *Counterfeit* and *spurious Bank Notes* in circulation. In addition to the above useful intelligence, will be given the value and prices of all the Gold and Silver Coins circulated in the different countries of Europe and America.

Lotteries.—The Schemes, and all information respecting the time of drawing the different Lotteries conducted under the management of Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, will be published in the columns of this paper at least two weeks prior to the time of drawing; and the result of each drawing will be regularly made known to the public as they occur.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.—The earliest information of this kind will receive an ample publication in the columns of the EXCHANGE; and great care and attention will be paid in selecting such as will be of the greatest importance and interest to to the public.

Literary, Miscellany, Anecdotes, &c.—This is a department of the paper in which no pains will be spared in selecting from the most eminent authors such pieces as cannot fail to interest and please the reader.

The Editorial Department will be conducted entirely free from all political bias and proscriptive policy towards contemporary Journals, and no exertion on the part of the proprietor will be wanting to make it a useful, instructive, and interesting paper.

CONDITIONS.

THE EXCHANGE will be published every *Monday*, on a *Super-royal sheet of eight Quarto pages*, with entirely new type, at $2,00 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. *Advertisements inserted conspicuously* at the customary prices. Nov. 10—tf

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This Periodical has for many years enjoyed the favor of the medical profession of New England. It claims the honor of being the first, and still possesses the advantage of being the only weekly publication in the United States devoted exclusively to the Faculty. It was commenced in the year 1823, and has, under the management of different conductors, with slight alterations in its character, with various success, and the adoption of numerous improvements suggested by long experience, been continued without interruption to the present time.

The object of the BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is not so much to present the musings of closet philosophers, as to offer facts and observations which are the result of, and will be useful in actual practice. How well this design has been accomplished thus far, is shown by the liberal subscription to the work, and the uniformity with which the thanks of the subscribers have been received with their pay.

The weekly form in which the Journal is published adapts it admirably well to the intervals of leisure for reading, enjoyed by active practitioners of the Healing Art, and enables the Editor to make it the earliest herald, on this side the Atlantic, of newly-discovered remedies, of new and enlightened modes of practice, and in fact of all those lights which are shed and shedding so abundantly abroad on the advancing steps of Medical Science.

The Original Department is also enriched by many communications of rare value; and, under the Editorial Head, there is given, weekly, a sketch of whatever of interest is going on in the medical world. A cursory glance at the volumes which have already been published, will justify the belief that in practical value, as well as in quantity of matter, the readers of this Journal are amply repaid for the low price at which it is afforded them.

By the general reader, or the more curious inquirer in medical science, this work will not be found particularly interesting, but to those physicians who are in actual practice, and who seek for such information as will avail them at the bedside of their patients, no Medical Journal can, it is believed, be more interesting or more useful. With this persuasion, it is now offered for the still more extended patronage of the American Faculty.

The Medical and Surgical Journal is published every Wednesday, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages, making 834 pages a year. It is also published on the first of each month in Monthly parts, comprising the numbers of the preceding month. These are stitched in a neatly printed Cover containing the Table of Contents, Medical Advertisements, &c., and are promptly forwarded to those subscribers who prefer receiving the work in this manner. The price for either the Weekly or Monthly Series is, three dollars in advance, three dollars and fifty cents if not paid within six months, and four dollars if not paid within the year.

Subscriptions received by the publishers, CLAPP & HULL, 184 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all Communications must be addressed, post paid.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE.—The addition of another Magazine to the list of Periodicals already before the public, may perhaps, by some, be considered as uncalled for. Numerous, however, as such works are, it is believed by many that there is still an opening for another; and that one, which in its character shall take a middle course between the larger Magazines and the more ephemeral productions of the day, will, if offered upon terms that can be complied with by those of the most limited means, be well received by a large class of readers.

It is with these views that the publication of the BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE is undertaken. The Proprietors and Editors are fully aware of the difficulties attending the commencement of such a work, and the constant exertions necessary to sustain it; and they are prepared to meet them.

The work is edited by an Association of Literary Gentlemen, and devoted to subjects interesting to the general reader, which will be treated in such manner as to entertain and instruct, without interfering with individual preferences in regard to disputed points either in religion or politics. Original Essays, Poetry and Tales; Sketches of American Society, Biography, Character, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c. &c., will find their appropriate place in its pages.

Arrangements have been made which will ensure the publication of the work for at least one year, and the Publishers, therefore, have no hesitation in respectfully soliciting a share of public favor.

THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE will be published on the 1st of every month. It will be printed on large paper, of good quality, with new type, and each number will contain 48 pages, large octavo size, making two sheets,—the postage being, therefore, one third less than if printed in common octavo.

*** Persons sending payment for six copies in advance, will be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

TERMS.—The price is two dollars a year in advance—two dollars and fifty cents in six months, and three dollars at the end of the year, which will in no case be deviated from.
CLAPP & HULL, Publishers,
Boston, April, 1832. — 184 Washington street.

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No. 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best materials and superior workmanship. N.B. All orders in the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms. Jan 14—y

[illegible]

JACOB SENEFF, NO. 165 NORTH SECOND STREET, having received Letters Patent from the United States for an improvement in making Cane Reeds, or Slays, recommends them to Manufacturers and Weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to anything of the kind ever used. They have been tried by some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the Union, and approved of by all. He warrants them to be superior both for working free, and durability to any Reeds or Slays ever made upon the old plan.

N. B. A general assortment of Country Reeds kept constantly on hand. The above articles will be sold as low as at any other establishment in the city. Sep. 29—12m.

AT THE SALOON OF THE ADELPHI.

Now exhibiting the OPENING OF THE SIXTH SEAL, a Grand Picture, by F. DANBY, R. A. the late property of William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill Abbey.—A powerful and sublime illustration of one of the most striking passages in HOLY WRIT.

REVELATIONS VI.

12th And I beheld, when he had opened the sixth seal, and lo! there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood.

13th. And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.

14th. And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, and every mountain and island were moved out of their places.

15th. And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every freeman, hid themselves in the dens, and in the rocks of the mountains;

16th. And said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb.

17th. For the great day of his wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand.

☞ Open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admittance 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Nov. 5—tf

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market below 9th street, The Sylva Americana; or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered, illustrated by more than one hundred engravings, by Dr. J. Brown.

Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy with illustrations and additions, by W. Lewis, Jun. M. D.

The 6th vol. of the Library of Useful Knowledge being the 3d vol of Muller's Universal History.

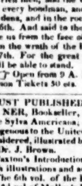
Shipper's New Latin Grammar with a Vocabulary.

Also, received a fresh supply of the Life of John Henry Stilling, translated by E. L. Hazelius, D. D.

Gibson's Surgery, Coxe's Dispensatory, Broussai's Physiology, Hare's Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Chapman's Therapeutics, Horner's Special Anatomy, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Dewees's Midwifery, Dewees's on Children, Dewee's on Females, Eberle's Practice, Jackson's Practice, Dewees's Practice, Velpeau's Midwifery, Cooper's Surgery, Hutin's Physiology, Turner's Chemistry, Majendie's Physiology, Manual of Materia Medica, Horner's Pathological Anatomy, Bell & Condie on Cholera, Broussai's on Inflammation, James's Burns's Midwifery, Bell on Teeth, Barton's Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany, Colle's Surgical Anatomy, Lobstein on the Sympathetic Nerve, Hooper's Medical Examinations, Ellis' Medical Formulary, Eberle's Therapeutics, Green's Chemistry, Gospel on the New Medical Doctrine, Hall on Loss of Blood, Teale on Neuralgia, Laennec on the Chest, Larry's Surgery, Orfila on Poison's, Wistar's Anatomy, William's on the Lungs &c.

Constantly on hand a general supply of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary.

"NE PLUS ULTRA."



THE Proprietor of the Tonic Mixture continues to receive the most gratifying statements of the unequalled success of this remedy, from all parts of the Union. It has now firmly established its value as a thorough tonic and invigorating medicine, and only awaits the period when it will be universally known to supersede every other remedy for FEVER and AGUE.

Already will 2000 persons attest that they have not only been benefitted but restored to perfect health through its agency, and are anxious to testify, at every opportunity, to its peculiar and supreme virtues.

Observe, *the price to be promptly refunded, if a perfect and lasting cure is not effected by a proper use of the mixture.* No one will hesitate to make trial of the medicine on these terms, and let some merchant from every place where the disease prevails, introduce it to the notice of his neighbors, and he will be rewarded for his kindness.

It may be well to observe that many physicians, with unusual liberality, are recommending it in their practice, and speak of it in the highest terms of praise.

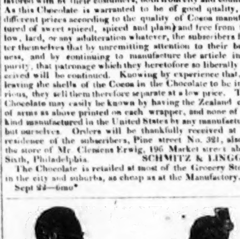
Orders from any part of the country will be attended with the same facility and promptness as upon personal application, by the sole inventor and proprietor,
J. R. ROWAND,
S. W. corner of 7th and Buttonwood sts., Philad.

Also, by the wholesale and retail druggists of this city. Messrs. Rushton & Aspinwall, No. 81 William street, New York; Knapp & Hammond, Baltimore; J. & F. Wyeth, Harrisburg, N. Davis, Camden N. J., and by any other respectable dealers in the United States.

CAUTION!—Already have spurious imitations been offered as the genuine medicine, and as much disappointment and inconvenience have been the consequence, every one is advised to be mindful of they purchase it. Oct 13

THE SUBSCRIBERS MAKE RE-spectfully known to the public that in consequence of the very liberal encouragement they have received, (considering the very short time their manufactory was in operation) and the extraordinary praise bestowed on the Chocolate manufactured by them, have been induced to increase their establishment, in order to meet the demands which are daily increasing. The subscribers having erected a building, and procured the necessary implements expressly for manufacturing Chocolate, they will now be able to supply all orders they may be favored with by their costumers, both from city and country. As this Chocolate is warranted to be of good quality, (of different prices according to the quality of Cocoa manufactured of sweet spiced, spiced and plain) and free from tallow, lard, or any adulteration whatever, the subscribers flatter themselves that by unremitting attention to their business, and by continuing to manufacture the article in its purity, that patronage which they heretofore so liberally received will be continued. Knowing by experience that, by leaving the shells of the Cocoa in the Chocolate to be injurious, they sell them therefore separate at a low price. This Chocolate may easily be known by having the Zealand coat of arms as above printed on each wrapper, and none of the kind manufactured in the United States by any manufacturer but ourselves. Orders will be thankfully received at the residence of the subscribers, Pine street No. 321, also at the store of Mr. Clemens Erwig, 196 Market street above Sixth, Philadelphia. SCHMITZ & LINGG.

The Chocolate is retailed at most of the Grocery Stores in the city and suburbs, as cheap as at the Manufactory.
Sept 24—6mo*

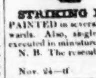


STRIKING PROFILE LIKENESSES

PAINTED in several beautiful styles at 25 cents and upwards. Also, single Portraits and Family Groups neatly executed in miniature and life sizes, on moderate terms.

N. B. The resemblances warranted perfect.
J. WILSON,
Nov. 24—tf — 67 Arcade, West Avenue, up stairs.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
EVERY DAY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.



For Wilmington—The Steamboat Wilmington, Capt. HENRY READ, will on Monday, Nov. 5th, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, A. M. and Philadelphia for Wilmington at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and will continue to run at those hours EVERY DAY (Sunday excepted,) until further notice. Fare 75 cents. Baggage at its owner's risk. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list.
Nov. 5—tf

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
Jan 14 — ISAAC V. CULIN.

POCKET BOOK MANUFACTORY, NO. 23 South Fourth st. above Chesnut street.—T. HOMER begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers' Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Card and Note Cases, and all kinds of fancy leather articles; and he respectfully solicits them to call and examine for themselves. March 24—ly

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND Rent.—A lot of ground 20 feet front by 77 feet deep, on the South side of Shippen street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply at No. 46 Walnut street to
April — RICHARD HILL MORRIS.

R. BROWN'S Sealing Wax and Wafer Manufactory, No. 22 Vine Street, [illegible]

E. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

COAL GRATES AND FENDERS MANUFACTURED at No. 248 North Third street by Thomas A. Dugdale.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painter, Colormen to Artists and Painter's Findlay Store, 21 North Sixth St.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 8th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, pictures, &c. of improvements in the trade.

REMOVAL.—COAL GRATES AND FENDERS, Russia Iron Mantel and Brass mounted Parlor Grates, made and sold at No. 170 North Third street, second door above Vine, by Thomas W. Rogers, Jr.

PIANO FORTE TUNING, BY JOSEPH BAMFORD, from Broadwood's celebrated establishment, London. Orders, from either town or country, left at Mr. George E. Blake's Music Ware-house, 13 South Fifth street, will be promptly attended to. Sept 22—tf

A. L. VAN HORN, No. 8 South 4th st. manufacturer [illegible] Cases, Pocket Books, Gloves, and variety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail.

TRAVELLING TRUNK MANUFACTORY, NO. 8 South Sixth street.—The subscriber has recently commenced the manufacture of Travelling Trunks, in connection with his former business, the Cap and Stock Making.—Having formerly had an experience of several years in the Trunk business, and having now first rate workmen in employ, he can confidently offer them, both for neatness, durability, and price, as inferior to none in the city; he would therefore respectfully invite those in want of Trunks, Caps, or Stocks, for travelling, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. He would also inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture and keep in season, all the different fashionable and also low priced Caps and Stocks, which he will sell at his usual very low prices.

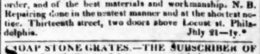
N. B. Trunks, Caps and Stocks made to order, or done up at the shortest notice. JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.
May 19 — South Sixth street, 5 doors below Market.

CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public that owing to the particular encouragement they have received of late, that they have been induced to employ an extra number of workmen, and have now on hand the greatest variety of READY MADE COFFINS ever offered for sale; and which will be sold at much lower prices than they can be purchased at any establishment in the city, and from their considerable experience as Undertakers have no hesitation in promising every satisfaction.
D. G. & J. S. HOPPER,
No. 225 Arch street.

N. B. They also as usual furnish Gloves, Crapes, Scarfs, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Hearse, Carriages, Ice-boxes, &c. together with a Layerout, if required. Cabinetmakers supplied as heretofore. Sep. 1

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—The subscriber having received the New Fashions, for Youths' and Children's Caps, is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally, with the most splendid article of Cloth Caps, ever yet offered; at a very moderate price.

Also constantly on hand, Fur, Cloth, Hair seal, Silk, and Merino Caps; and Bombazeen, Silk, Satin, and Velvet Stocks, Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufactory, No. 8, South Sixth Street.
Sep. 29—tf — JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agent.



SAMUEL WILSON, BOOT, SHOE AND PUMP MAKER, Also, Water Proof Boots & Shoes, made to order, and of the best materials and workmanship. N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. Thirteenth street, two doors above Locust st. Philadelphia. July 21—ly.*

SOAP STONE GRATES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OF fers for sale Grates of the most approved plans, for burning coal, of all patterns and sizes to suit purchasers. Large discounts to those who wish to furnish for blocks of houses or any quantity at a reduced price. All kinds of stone work done for fire works—steam boilers lined, bake ovens stoned, &c. and all work to a large or small extent will be done at short notice. Also, soap stone furnaces for cooking, &c.
GEORGE W. PECK,
Sansom st. above 8th st. opposite the church, No. 53.
N. B. Grates set at short notice as above. May 12

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots or single interments to either of the following officers:—Daniel Smith, President, No. 278 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. [illegible], Secretary, No. 45 Apple, and 267 5th, above Noble; Jos. H. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown; Trustees—Anthony Shermer, 42 Brown, between Budd and Second; Jacob Stearly, 136 Coates, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evens, 29 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 4 Brown, below Second st.; Jacob Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 211 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 37 Apple; Matthias S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Rheiner, Jr. Old York road above Brown; Jacob Mintzer, 315 North Third above Tammany. Or to George Thumlert, Superintendent, 52 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. Mar 24—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had every convenience in the undertaking line, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—ly

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE, NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be seen at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5; with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.

As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, and at all hours finding hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.
May 28 — S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) are at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that share of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.
ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,
Dec 18 — Undertaker, No. 239, Arch st. 3 doors below 7th.

NURSING, MANTUAMAKING, TAILORING AND PLAIN SEWING.—MRS. SCHURMAN informs the public that she attends as a Nurse in all cases, particularly to ladies lying-in. The most unexceptionable references as to character and careful attention as a Nurse, will be given. Her daughter follows Mantuamaking, Tailoring, and Plain Sewing, either at home or at the houses of those who may favor her with their patronage. Moderate charges and prices. Apply in Elizabeth street, (N. L.) three doors below Poplar Lane. Oct. 15

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.

Also constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cottons, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

THE BETHLEHEM EAGLE HOTEL TO LET.—Sealed proposals for renting this extensive establishment for a term of one or more years, will be received by the subscriber until the 15th day of January next. To those acquainted with the situation of the place, it is needless to enlarge on its advantages in a newspaper advertisement, and such as may be disposed to offer, not being acquainted, are invited first to visit the place; a description of the building is therefore not deemed necessary. The mail is carried in stages between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, and stages between Bethlehem and Wilkesbarre, Mont Rose, Mauch Chunk and Berwick daily, and likewise between Bethlehem and New York; and three times a week between Bethlehem and Lancaster, via. Reading—through in one day.

The above situation holds out great inducements to a person properly qualified. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Unexceptionable testimonials as to the moral character of the applicant will be required, and are to be sent in with the proposals.

There may also be had with the premises about 15 acres of first rate land; the rent is to be paid quarterly, and two sufficient sureties will be required to guarantee the punctual performance of the conditions of the lease, and the punctual payment of the rent.

All communications by mail to be post paid.
JOHN F. STADIGER,
Bethlehem, Penn.

☞ The stock of furniture in the above establishment will be sold on accommodating terms. dec. 1—3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LIGHTNING RODS, POINTS, &c.—[illegible] No. 13, South [illegible] street, has on hand a variety of Gold and Silver Patent Lever [illegible] watches [illegible] plain square [illegible] and superior [illegible] spoons [illegible] sugar bowls, [illegible] and creams; and [illegible] superior eight day time-pieces.
June 26—ly — PHILIP GARRETT & SON.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 106 and 181 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on the usual very low terms.

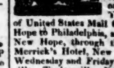
W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen—back of St. Stephen's Church—Tenth, below Market street.—This is a first rate institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of study embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical and mercantile education: the elements or principles of which are pleasingly inculcated by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges; or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronized by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, immense wealth, and well known respectability.

Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey, Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judges Gibson, Hopkinson and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; Wm. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, Jr. Esq.; Peter S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and Robert Walsh, Esq.

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. O. CONNOR,
Aug 11—tf — No. 172 South Eleventh st. Philada.



THE METAMORA ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

The subscribers have entered running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Dolington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Race, in time for dinner. Passengers who intend encouraging this new and plausible undertaking, which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line, as they will be set down in any part of the city they may desire. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be conveyed by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who travel in the months of summer for health and recreation. The exhilerating air, and the salubrious waters, are a universal Panacea to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia, will find this a convenient line; leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at nine o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.
THOMAS S. HART,
GEO. MERRICK & CO.
Oct 9—tf — Proprietors.

ABRAHAM HACKMAN, SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER, 156 North Fourth street, Philad. near the Indian Pole, has taken the above old stand, and informs his friends and the public, that all goods manufactured by him at his establishment shall be executed in the best and most permanent manner. All kinds of Travelling Trunks made to order. May 19—

F. & P. SNYDER INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND the Public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Everhart's court, Race street between Seventh and Eighth street, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling 156 North Eighth street.

The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash. 348 y*

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing who have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, on paying not less than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

AGENTS FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Jacob Shenk, Cherry Ridge, Penn.
Lewis Bozenot, P. M. Six Mile Run, N. J.
Charles F. Beckel, Bethlehem, Penn.
Samuel Preston, P. M. Stockport, do.
J. Clark, P. M. Birmingham, do.
John Sterlin, 22 Market St. Pittsburg, do.
Hiram Mallory, Westfield, N. Y.
J. H. Sterling, P. M. Burlington, N. J.
William Stoever, P. M. Myerstown, Penn.
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